



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ties, build up custom-house barriers, cover with fortresses the frontiers,—against the great rivers which run down to mingle their waters with the ocean dykes are no obstruction; civilized peoples are approaching one another, drawn by a force which nothing can resist; they recognize as more imaginary than real the race prejudices of which so much is said, as a false appearance the pretended antagonism of their interests; they are commingling their ideas, their customs, their labors, their arts, their blood, and they go on multiplying and strengthening among them, under the impulse of growing necessities, the bonds of life, with a rapidity so marvellous that the idea of severing them again with the sword, for whatever cause, will, before long, seem as absurd and abominable as that of resolving the internal questions of a nation by hurling its provinces one against another, enraged by the savage madness of medieval times.

“This is the faith of us all—a strength and divine comfort of the mind; a faith which, notwithstanding a gigantic European war which might break out to-morrow, would not be the least diminished.

“As for myself, I have another faith even more ardent, which to many of you will seem an illusion. I believe that the advance made by the idea of peace, through the influence of forces extraneous to our propaganda, is much greater than it appears to us ourselves to be, much greater than the wounded pride of a great people can allow to be affirmed. I believe that the international questions which are now a danger will have a remote but pacific solution, comprised within the circle of a vaster change of affairs.

“I believe that the innumerable multitudes who are calling for human nourishment, for intellectual life and for justice, will not be answered by driving them, like herds, to the slaughter pen, after which, in order to prepare for new recaptures and for new defences, they will again be more cruelly starved than before; I believe that this accursed massacre of peoples from which the imagination turns away horrified, and which has been hanging for twenty years over our heads like a curse of God, will not come; that the morning of the twentieth century will not dawn on this disgrace of the world.

“I believe it. You certainly hope it. Let us lift then together our goblets, and with one heart, with one *viva!* salute this sacred hope.”

Interesting addresses were afterwards given by other speakers. Angelo Mazzoleni spoke in the name of the International Peace Bureau of Berne, of which he is a member. After alluding to the distant friends who scattered though they are through all the countries of the civilized world, are laboring with the same faith and unity of thought for the pacification of peoples and for international harmony, he said:

“The great American people, the richest and most industrious people of the world, are expecting this year at Chicago the representatives of our European continent. This people has already, in a memorable treaty, adopted arbitration as a permanent rule of its public law and has invited the powers of Europe to give it their adhesion.

“He expressed the wish that, in accordance with the votes of the Congress and the Interparliamentary Conference at Berne, similar motions might be presented in all

the parliaments of Europe, to invite their respective governments to adopt the method of arbitration, either by early giving their adherence to the treaty of Washington (17th April, 1890), or by the stipulation of similar treaties among the nations of Europe.”

Finally, recalling the precedents of the Italian Parliament in the practice of arbitration, he closed his discourse with these words: “Italy more than any other nation is called by her very traditions and by her contemporary history to fulfil in Europe a mission of peace and of civilization.”

The convention of the friends of peace in Milan found an echo of sympathy in all the provinces of Italy, and the press of all parties drew from it happy omens for the future, for the cessation, that is, not only of war but also of the ruinous armaments kept by all the nations as a guarantee of peace and which are the cause of the profound economic misery with which the populations are afflicted, pressed down with burdens which have become henceforth unendurable.

A. MAZZOLENI.

MILAN, ITALY, 12th Jan., 1893.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Feb. 26, 1893.

DR. BENJAMIN F. TRUEBLOOD:

My Dear Sir—I have read with great satisfaction and approval your article in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* on “The Boys’ Brigade.” The protest can not be too often repeated. The military drill is a disgrace to our public and private schools and calculated to impart that warlike spirit in youth which the preaching of peace and brotherly love can not eradicate in age.

I have always raised my voice against it and refused to allow any of my boys to conform to the practice. It seems discouraging to attempt to stem the military spirit of the age, but the duty is all the more pressing, and the word must be spoken and the seed sown in faith.

Yours for the abolition of man-killing,

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

NOTICE.

The series of World’s Congresses to be held at Chicago during the summer will be opened on May 15 by the Congress of Representative Women. This Congress will last for seven days and will consider the following subjects in the order named:

The Civil and Social Evolution of Woman. The Administrative Ability of Woman.

Woman the New Factor in Economics. The Industrial Position of Woman in Germany. The Industrial Position of Woman in France.

The Ethics of Dress. Woman on the Stage and in the Pulpit.

The New Womanhood of Italy. Our debt to Zurich and to Brussels.

Woman as a Financier. Woman in Municipal Government.

The Light in the East. The Political Future of Woman.

Woman's War for Peace. Woman as a Social Leader. The Professions and Trades underlying the Home. Woman in Science.

Organization among Women considered in respect :

a. To Religion. b. To Philanthropy. c. To Education. d. To Moral Reform. e. To Political Liberty.

The Economy of Woman's Forces through Organization : — The final step.

On Sunday, May 21, the closing day of the Congress, there will be religious services conducted entirely by women ordained as ministers, every denomination which has admitted women to the ministry being represented.

AMONG THE PAPERS.

MR. BLAINE AS A MAN OF PEACE.

By THE HON. JOHN W. FOSTER, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. Blaine's career as Secretary of State was in marked contrast with the popular impression of his character. As a political leader he had been distinguished for impetuosity and combativeness. As the head of the Foreign Office, in his dealings with other nations he was pre-eminently a man of peace and a consistent advocate of arbitration as the only rational and statesmanlike method for the settlement of international difficulties.

In 1881, when he accepted the portfolio of State under President Garfield, one of his first acts was an endeavor to reconcile the unfortunate differences between three of the South American republics, and terminate a cruel and devastating war. Although unsuccessful in that attempt, it led to his issuance of his celebrated invitation for an International Conference of the American nations, whose only and expressed object was to secure the adoption of arbitration as a permanent means of preserving the peace which he believed was necessary to secure the prosperity of the American hemisphere. In that invitation, issued in the name of the President, a general congress was called "for the purpose of considering and discussing the methods of preventing war between the nations of America. He (the President) desires that the attention of congress shall be strictly confined to the one great object; that its sole aim shall be to seek a way of permanently averting the horrors of cruel and bloody combat between countries, oftenest of one blood and speech, or the even worse calamity of internal commotion and civil strife;" and this object was further elaborated in Mr. Blaine's most expressive rhetoric.

The tragic termination of Garfield's administration defeated for the time this great and beneficial scheme. But a second time called to be Secretary of State, after an intervening lapse of seven years, it fell to his lot, by an unusual development of events, to carry out, after this long interval, during which an adverse party was in power, the notable policy outlined in his first stormy year of office. With that prescience that enabled him to grasp and make his own, ideas and aspirations that had lain dormant under the touch of less keen-sighted or less sympathetically practical statesman than he, he seized upon the thought that had vainly struggled for expression not only in our own country but in the Spanish American republics from the early years of the present century; and at his touch the old chimera of a federation of the

interests of the States of the American hemisphere into a common solidity became transformed into an acceptance by our sister commonwealths of the invitation to confer in search of some harmonious understanding whereby their common interests might be subserved, and peace and good-will maintained among them.

The meeting of the Pan-American Conference marked an epoch in the international history of the Western hemisphere. Its deliberations are now historical, and while many of the results then aimed at remain for future accomplishment, its practical outcome will long exert a potential influence in the relations of the American States to one another. It recognized and formulated, as never before, their common needs and aspirations. The plan of arbitration, which had been the great idea which inspired the first invitation, was found difficult of realization, and it was only through the masterful and persuasive influence of Mr. Blaine, actively exerted, that the great body of the Conference was brought to indorse the plan which he had proposed, which, if it has not yet been effective, marks a great advance in the theoretical law of nations.

But as Secretary he had other conspicuous opportunities of exhibiting his tendency toward the peaceful settlement of differences. At the opening of his second term of office he found the Samoan complication seriously threatening the harmonious relations of three great powers; but within a few months, by peaceful negotiations, they were adjusted. The abrupt and dangerous Chilean episode was significant in that it was so conducted as to bring that Government to propose arbitration, which its delegates had stoutly opposed in the Pan-American Conference. The Behring Sea controversy was Mr. Blaine's most animated and prolonged diplomatic discussion, and his skill in polemics was never displayed with more brilliancy; but he crowned the controversy by the peaceful settlement of arbitration.

When the history of his life comes to be dispassionately written, his work as Secretary of State will be found to be his most enduring monument of fame, and chiefly because he believed that the true mission of diplomacy was to avert or compose difficulties, not to excite them, and, with the issues of peace and war within his hands, he was pre-eminently a man of peace.

—*The Independent.*

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The suggestion recently made to the special congressional committee engaged in investigating into the causes of the Homestead strike by one of the representatives of the Amalgamated Association, that Congress should by statute arrange for compulsory arbitration in labor quarrels, is a method of settling disputes much more effective in theory than practice. It is easily possible that the judgment of a national board of arbitration which went against the employer of workmen would admit of enforcement; that is, if the employer did not observe the findings of the tribunal and increase his wages, he could either be forbidden to run his factory or carry on his business, or if a penalty was attached to a disregard of the finding of the tribunal, this could be levied upon the property of the offender. But with the workmen the case is altogether different, and this responsibility in no way attaches.